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LISTS CHEMICAL-MACHINE BUILDING PLANTS;

REQUESTS STATEMENTS ON 1951 CHEMICAL APPARATUS REQUIREMENTS

THE BUILDING OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS IN USSR -- Weinheim, Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik
14 Jun 50

In 1930, foreign countries supplied 41 percent of the machine and apparatus required for the Soviet chemical industry. This amount was reduced to one fourth in 1932 and one fifth in 1933. At the outbreak of the last war, it was only a small percentage.

In 1941, 60-70 plants in the Soviet Union were engaged in the building of machines and apparatus for the chemical industry and related branches of production. Most important were the following: Plants imeni Frunze and Artem in Sumy; the Bolshevik Plant in Kiev; the Progress Plant in Berdichev; the Krasnyy Oktyabr Plant in Fastov; the Svoboda, Kompressor, Krasnyy Fakel', and Borets Plants, and Plants imeni Lepse and Kalinin in Moscow; Plant imeni Lenin and the Nasos Plant in Leningrad; Plant imeni Stalin in Odessa; and the Krasnyy Kotel'shchik Plant in Taganrog.

Chemical machine and apparatus building began to develop in 1923 - 1924. Twenty years later, large chemical concerns were being furnished to a large extent with Soviet equipment. Enterprises receiving large portions of their equipment from Soviet sources included the Berezniki Chemical Combine, the Stalino-gorsk and Chirchik Nitrogen Combines, all synthetic rubber plants, the Leningrad Nevskiy Chemical Combine, recently built alcohol distilleries, and sugar plants.

The research institutes founded in 1930, Giprocsozmash (State Institute for the Planning of Nitrogen Machinery) and Ekikhimash, are working on problems concerning chemical apparatus and machine building. Giprocsozmash works on equipment for the production of synthetic ammonia, nitric acid, and cellulose; and makes furnaces for the sulfuric acid, sulfate, magnesium, and other industries. A special field of the institute is compressors and rotary pumps. The Ekikhimash institute is occupied with such chemical apparatus as vacuum filters, automatic centrifuges, supercentrifuges, mixers, and crushers.

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NEW MACHINING METHODS SPEED OUTPUT OF FILTER PRESS PARTS -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 30 Aug 50

The Rubezhnoye Chemical Combine has always clearly perceived the need for filter press parts. The casting shop has put out many of them, but they are unfortunately delayed for a long time in the machine shop. It should not take four or five shifts to machine a filter press frame on a planing machine. The same situation is true in the machining of plates.

In operation, the cutter passes through a considerable space under the open part of the frame. This, of course, reduces the amount of machining, but no time can be saved here, because the frame is securely fastened.

A Stakhanovite planing machine operator hit upon the idea of making a revolving plate. The frame is attached to this plate and revolves with it, so that the cutter need no longer pass through dead areas. Frames are now being machined five times as fast as before.

A new method has also been adopted for machining filter press plates. So that he would not have to stop the machine tool to measure each of the 160 grooves on the plates, the Stakhanovite decided to put control graduation lines on the carriage and the screw. The graduation lines on the carriage help him to adjust the cutter at once to the proper depth of the grooves, while the lines on the screw help him to determine the space between them. The work proceeds much faster with the use of this simple device.

The same Stakhanovite has worked out and is using 12 different attachments, which have been considered worthy of adoption by all the metal-machining shops in the combine. One of his suggestions speeds up the process of machining plates for presses in the silicate shop 15 times. -- A. Belokon', Rubezhnoye, Voroshilovgrad Oblast

DEVELOPS CHILL, CENTRIFUGAL CASTING METHODS -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 31 Aug 50

For some time the Yerevan Compressor Plant has had success with the chill casting of iron and aluminum parts, and the centrifugal casting of rims for compressor wheels. Metal forms are used for series and mass production of parts of simple design.

The use of these casting methods saves a great deal of metal, reduces rejects and eliminates the laborious operations of producing sand molds and cores.

Chill casting has enabled the plant to increase the output of casting four times and to raise labor productivity 70-80 percent. -- V. Avetisyan, Deputy Chief of the Casting Shop

SETS DEADLINE FOR LABORATORY EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 6 Sep 50

The Tashkent Department Store of Glavmashpriborsbyt (Main Administration of Machine and Instrument Sales) of the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building USSR is accepting requirement statements for 1951. It has on sale chemical laboratory equipment and instruments of glass and porcelain: electrical heating and measuring instruments, thermometers, optical equipment, geodetic instruments, sewing machines, typewriters, and spare parts for them, stenographic machines, domestic watches, (both wrist and pocket models), and parts for them.

Interested enterprises, establishments, organizations, and scientific and educational institutions should submit statements to the store not later than 15 September 1950. Those who do not present statements for the items indicated will not be supplied in 1951.

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Merchandise is sold on a cash or noncash basis. For information, apply to No 17, Ulitsa Kirova, Tashkent; Telephone No 32-402. -- Advertisement

LEARN USE OF EQUIPMENT -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 2 Sep 50

On "technical Fridays" at the Moscow Krasnyy Fakel' Plant, engineer V. S. Kuznetsov has been showing the workers how to use various types of equipment in experimental and small-series production.

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